





**ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, July 10, 1808.**  
Copy of a letter from Rear Admiral Sir HUGH CLOPPERT CHRISTIAN, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq. dated on board the Tremendous, in Simon's Bay, April 29.

SIR,

Please to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Indispensable letter of marque, of 14 guns and 32 men, arrived in Table Bay on the 6th inst. the matter of which informed me of his having captured, about 35 leagues S. W. of Cape Horn, a Spanish letter of marque, named the Union, carrying 12 guns and 32 men, laden with tallow, hides, and herb tea. The prize has since arrived in Table Bay, was bound from Monto Video to Lima, and is estimated at about 10,000*l*. I have the honour to be, &c.

HUGH C. CHRISTIAN.

**—BANKRUPT—**  
William Sewell, of Clifton, Gloucester, scrivener.  
S. Egin and S. Poppa, of St. Luke Old Street, Midd. bookellers.  
John Toplis, of Queen's Row, Pimlico, Middlesex, turgon.  
Thomas Berridan, late of Thos. York, money-scrivener.  
William Williams, of Batley, York, woolstapler.  
G. Tenney and J. Fleming, of Boothby, Cumberland, check manufacturers.  
Thomas Hanford, of Croydon, Surrey, cheesemonger.  
William Smith, of Monkswarmouth shore, Durham, shipbuilder.  
William Clarke, of Radcliffe Highway, Middlesex, cheesemonger.

## LLOYD'S MARINE LIST, JULY 10.

**THE Crescent**, from China to London, was taken by the Mercury French privateer, of 16 guns, on the 17th ult. and since retaken by the Caroline frigate, and brought into Falmouth.  
The Betty, M'Crea, from Liverpool to Charlestown, has been taken, retaken, and arrived at Virginia.  
The Volunteer, Park, from Shields to Oporto, is taken and carried into Goyra.  
The Turner, Pike, from Newfoundland to Lisbon, is taken by a French privateer.  
The Anna, Haddock, from St. Thomas's to Altona, is taken by a Spanish privateer, and carried into Corvans.  
The Friendship, Blair, from Liverpool to Oporto, is taken by a Spanish row-boat.  
The Merchant, Wheatley, from Norway, was taken by a privateer on the 16th ult.  
The Unity, —, from Dartmouth, and a vessel from Ireland to Newfoundland, foundered at its in a gale of wind.  
The Mary, Warden, from New York to Bristol, is taken by a privateer, and sent for Spain.  
The John and Mary, Wilson, from Berwick to Gottenburgh, is taken and carried into Marlstrand.  
The Industry, Woodend, from St. Vincent's to Virginia, is lost on Cape Horn.  
Portsmouth, July 8.—Arrived, the Heroine frigate, from India.—9. Sailed, the Leopard man of war, Dardalus frigate, and Orestes brig, for India.  
Plymouth, July 8.—Sailed, the Foudroyant man of war, and Magnanime frigate, on a cruise.  
Hamburgh.—Arrived, the —, Ketchikan, from Leith.  
Petersburgh.—Arrived, the Charlotte, Cannon; Jane, Wood; and Friendship, Cookfield, from Leith.  
**MAILS.**  
Arrived.—Ireland, 6.—Hamburgh, 2.  
Due.—Ireland 3.—Hamburgh, 1.

## London.

JULY 11.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the Admiralty from Admiral Lord Bridport, dated off Ushant, the 6th inst. stating that he had on that day been joined by the Squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Thompson, consisting of the Queen Charlotte, of 100 guns; Formidable of 98; Bellona, of 74; Mars, of 74; Captain, of 74; Robust, of 74; and Ruffel, of 74.—Same day the Royal Sovereign, Neptune, Pompee, Defiance, Canada, Terrible, and Megaira firehips, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Allan Gardener, parted from the fleet, and on Saturday evening arrived in Cawland Bay, to victual.

The Channel fleet has of late frequently seen the French squadron at anchor in Brest harbour, but the enemy never shewed any disposition to come out.—That port is now so completely blockaded, that no ship can either go in or come out without being brought to by our fleet.

Yesterday Lord Camelford, commander of the Favourite fleet of war, arrived in town from the West-Indies, and attended at the Admiralty, where he had an interview with the Lords Commissioners.

Lord Camelford, who arrived in town on Monday, is gone down to Dropmore to visit his sister, Lady Grenville. His Lordship wears a large cocked hat, and his head is close shaved.

It seems as if Ministers considered the preparations which have been going on some time on the coast of France as sufficient to justify some precautions. Orders have accordingly been issued within these few days for a considerable number of troops to march towards the coast, to be stationed in such a manner as to be ready to repel any attempt. Perhaps the apprehensions entertained of some design of this nature may have been an additional inducement for Ministers to countermand several of the corps which were about to embark for Ireland. It certainly would have been unwise to expose the coast to attack or to insult by transporting so great a part of our regular force, as it was at one time proposed to send to the sister kingdom.

How far the French seriously meditate at present any attack upon this country, upon Ireland, or on the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, the information of Government ought to enable them to judge. The Paris Journals inform us, that troops have been assembling in the neighbourhood of Cherbourg, and that some vessels are equipping at Brest. It is most probable, however, that the designs of the Directory at present extend no farther than some attempt to throw over troops and arms to Ireland.

Since Lord Hobart's arrival from India, various and contradictory rumours have been set afloat. One account states, that Tippoo is vigorously preparing for a war, having been promised powerful assistance from France. Yet was it as confidently stated on the arrival of the Heroine frigate, which brought over Lord Hobart, that no alarms of the kind prevailed on his quitting India.

Another report is, that the slaves in the Mauritius had got possession of the island, and had sent to the English Squadron cruising off there to come and take the government for his Britannic Majesty, which was declined, for want of sufficient force.—We simply mention these different statements, without knowing to which to attach credit, as nothing has been issued from the India House to the effect of either.

It now appears certain that Buonaparte will attempt

to convey his army to India; and it is reported that he has left Malta, and sailed for Alexandria.

It is certain that very serious alarms are at present entertained at Whitehall and Leadenhall Street for the safety of our Asiatic possessions. It is difficult to learn particulars; but we understand Lord Hobart's accounts give great uneasiness to Government. Tippoo is preparing for hostilities, in consequence of having received assurances of assistance from France. All India apprehend a war more serious, if undertaken in the formidable manner threatened, than any with which that country has ever been visited. At the India House, and the Treasury, the most profound secrecy is observed.

We know, however, that a person who, some time ago, offered to send dispatches to India, for the Government, which should arrive in much less time than by the usual mode of conveyance, and whose proposals were, at that time, not accepted, was a few days ago sent for, by Ministers, from the country, and dispatched with letters to India at a few hours notice.

A special Court of Directors was summoned to be held at the East-India House this day, in consequence of some communications from the Board of Control, on the subject of the last dispatches from India.

The house of Thorley, Morison, and Co. of Riga, have remitted to the Bank 500*l*. in aid of the voluntary contributions for the defence of the country; and other subscriptions from British merchants resident there may be expected for the same purpose.

Yesterday the Mansion-House Committee received advice of a remittance of 10,000*l*. being on its way from the Governor and inhabitants of the island of Martinique. The Governor himself subscribed 1000*l*.

The matter of a vessel which arrived on the 7th at Genoa, from a Spanish port, relates that he saw off Malaga 11 English ships of war under Portuguese colours.

The Spanish Admiral Maffredo has demanded his dismissal. A considerable sum of money is due to the fleet, and he is unable to obtain the necessary supplies from Government.

The King of Spain has acquainted our Government of his intention to send a frigate and two other vessels to Leghorn, for the purpose of bringing the Pope from Tuscany to Spain; and has requested that these ships might not be molested by our cruizers. Our Government has taken the earliest opportunity to inform Lord St. Vincent of its compliance with this request, and has ordered the Admiral to render his Holiness all the honours due to his rank and his misfortunes, which he has borne with the utmost fortitude.

This morning arrived a mail from New York and Halifax.

At a late hour on Monday night the Hamburgh mail due on Wednesday last arrived at the post-office. The intelligence respecting the negotiation at Rastadt being anterior to the accounts by the last French papers, is no way interesting. It is believed there that the general points have been agreed on, which, should they be approved by the Emperor and the Directory, will soon terminate all disputes. The conjectures respecting the Toulon fleet, in the letters by this mail, are also of little importance, the French accounts being much later.

A letter from Bastia, in Corsica, of the 12th ult. says, "Buonaparte has already passed the southern point of Sardinia, and is proceeding on his voyage.—A few discharges of cannon will ensure to France the sovereignty of Egypt and the trade of India, the trade in fact of the world. The cutting through of the Isthmus of Suez, in a direct line, is indeed not possible, but a junction of the Mediterranean sea with the Arabian Gulph, in a certain sense, is possible. An expedition will be undertaken from Egypt against the British India. It has long been estimated that 10,000 French troops would be sufficient to ensure the conquest of India, and Buonaparte has between 30 and 40,000. From the plague nothing is to be feared, as it generally ceases about the end of June. This expedition is one of the events which will make an era in the history of the world, and decide the fate of its commerce. It has already more than half succeeded, and the preparations at Toulon, which were considered as impossible, have been rendered easy by the Helvetic and Roman Revolutions, combined with other great causes.

The King of Sweden has given orders to augment his marine by the addition of several ships of the line. The Swedish Government has ordered at the same time that the tax on convoys shall be raised to ten per cent. on exports. On imports the duty is only one per cent. To diminish the former, and encrease the latter, is surely a very singular policy.

The King of Naples has required every convent in his dominions to supply the state with a man, to be maintained at the expense of the convent—one man for every five nuns. The poor nuns think it very hard that they should be compelled to keep men for the public service.

As one of the Custom-house officers was unloading a detained ship at Yarmouth, a cask, which appeared to contain nothing but coffee-mills, burst as soon as it was landed; on being examined, it was found to contain a great number of broad-swords, on one side of which was the following inscription—"Liberty and Equality;" and on the other—"Death or Victory."

The hair of rabbits, spun with silk, to remedy the want of length, is manufacturing at Norwich into stockings, gloves, &c. and promises to answer admirably well.

## FLORENCE, June 2.

The Roman Consuls, and French Commissioners and Generals at Rome, have consented to the Pope's remaining in Tuscany; but desired that his Royal Highness would remove him to some part of the Grand Duchy more distant from the confines of the Roman Republic; in consequence of which, his Royal Highness invited his Holiness to take up his abode at the Carthusian Convent, distant two miles from this metropolis, where his Holiness arrived yesterday evening in tolerable good health, and was received with all the attention and respect due to his rank and character, by his Royal Highness's special orders, who sent offers of every thing that could be serviceable and magnificent, for his Holiness's accommodation.

The Pope would have arrived at this Convent some days sooner, had he not been obliged to fly Sienna, and take refuge in a nobleman's country-house near this city, in consequence of a dreadful earthquake which took place there on the 25th ult. which threw down a considerable part of the Convent in which his Holiness resided. Yesterday the earth was occasionally perceived to move. Some lives have been lost, the town is entirely deserted: Mafé is said in a public garden adjoining the city.

BANK STOCK		INDIA STOCK	
3 per cent. con.	49 1/2	Long Ann.	137 1/2
4 per cent. con.	67 1/2	Short	6 1/2
5 per cent. Ann.	72 1/2	Omnia	14 1/2

This day (July 11.) at twelve o'clock.

## Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—JULY 14.

## INTELLIGENCE FROM FRANCE.

It has been reported for some days past, that the French Directory had received disagreeable intelligence, which they found necessary to keep very private. The following extracted from the *Sun* seems to corroborate that report.

SUN-OFFICE.—Wednesday, half past one, P. M.

We stop the press to state, that a report very strongly prevails, of intelligence having been received, that a message had been addressed by the French Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, in which they intimate that the Council must prepare themselves to hear of an event singularly calamitous to the Republic.—We receive this intelligence through so respectable a channel, that we are inclined to give a great degree of credit to it.

COURIER-OFFICE.—Wednesday, Three o'clock.

After this paper was put to press, we received, by express, Paris journals to the 9th inst. The following is a brief abstract of the most prominent parts of their contents:—

General BRUNS is at this moment in possession of the Citadel of Turin. To-morrow we shall give the conditions of the provisional occupation of this fortress. —(Echo, of the 8th July.)

[It may here be observed, that some time ago, the French journals stated, that the King of Sardinia had applied to the Directory, to interpose and settle the dispute between him and his rebellious subjects, so that the French troops must have made their entry with consent of the Court of Turin.]

By the capitulation signed on the 25th of Prairial (June 13), between the Plenipotentiaries of the Order of Malta and General BUONAPARTE, it is stipulated, that the Grand Master HOMPECH shall have a pension of 300,000 francs, until that France, by the effect of her influence at the Congress of Rastadt, shall obtain for him, if possible, a principality during his life, with an equal revenue in Germany.

The French Knights are allowed to return to France. Those who are under 60 are to have a pension for life of 1000 francs, and those who are above it a pension of 2000.

The following details relative to the taking of Malta, are given in a letter from that island, dated the 25th Prairial—June 13.

The armament commanded by General BUONAPARTE, arrived on the 21st Prairial, (June 9,) at day break, within sight of the island of Gozzo. The convoy from Civita Vecchia arrived three days ago.

On the 21st, in the evening, an Aid-de-Camp was sent by the General in Chief to ask liberty of the Grand Master to water in the different anchorages of the island. The Grand Master ordered the Consul of the French Republic, at Malta, to be the bearer of his answer, which was an absolute refusal, as he could not, he said, allow more than two transports to enter at a time. This, if the calculation were made, would have taken a rotation of 300 days.

The want of the army was urgent, and it became a duty to employ force to supply it. Admiral BRUNS was ordered to prepare for making a descent. He sent Rear-Admiral BLANQUET with his squadron, and the convoy from Civita Vecchia, to effectuate a descent in the Bay of Marsa Siroco. The convoy from Genoa disembarked at the head of St. Paul; that from Marseilles at the island of Gozzo. The General of Brigade LANES, and the Chief of Brigade MARMONT, landed within cannon-shot of the batteries. General DESAIX ordered the General of Brigade BIELLARD to land with the 21st. He took possession of all the forts which defend the road and anchorage of Marsa Siroco.

On the 22d, (the 10th) at day-break, our troops were landed at all points, notwithstanding the opposition of a heavy cannonade. On the evening the fortresses were invested on all sides, and the rest of the island submitted.

General REGNIER took possession of the island of Gozzo. General BARAGUEY D'HILLIERS of all the south of the island of Malta, after having made several Knights and two hundred troops prisoners. General DESAIX was, by this time, within pistol shot of the glacis of la Cottonere and fort Riccizoli, and had taken several of the Knights prisoners.

The unfortunate inhabitants being alarmed beyond any thing that can be imagined, took refuge in the town of Malta, which was by this means sufficiently filled with people.

During all the evening of the 22d a brisk cannonade was kept up from the town. The besieged made a sortie; but the Chief of Brigade MARMONT, at the head of the 19th, took from them the standard of their Order.

On the same day, the 22d, we began to disembark the artillery.

The Grand Master sent, on the morning of the 23d, to request a suspension of arms. The Chief of Brigade JUNOT was immediately sent to him with authority to sign a suspension of arms, if he consented, as a preliminary, to negotiate for the surrender of the place.

Citizens POUSSIELLYNE and DOLOMIEN were likewise sent to sound the intentions of the Grand Master and the inhabitants. The suspension of arms was then concluded for twenty-four hours.

On the 23d, at midnight, the Plenipotentiaries of the Grand Master came on board the Orient, where they concluded, during that night, a definitive convention.

At the head of the deputation of the Grand Master was the Commander BOSREDON-RANSIJAT, Knight of the ci-devant Tongue of Auvergne, who, the moment that he saw the Knights take up arms against the French, wrote to the Grand Master, that it was his duty as a Knight of Malta, to fight against the Turks, but not his own countrymen; that, therefore, he would take no part in the bad conduct of the Order on this occasion. He was immediately imprisoned, and was only set at liberty to negotiate.

On the 24th the French army entered the town, and took possession of all the forts. On the same day at noon the Squadron came to anchor in the port.

The Echo of the 7th contains the following extraordinary paragraph:—"Letters from Malta state, that BUONAPARTE intended to leave that port on the 19th

ultimo, leaving all his convoy there, in search of the English, and to give them battle with the following chances in his favour:—In the first place, superiority in point of number. He sailed with 13 vessels; he armed *en flûte* at Malta a Venetian ship; two other Venetian ships joined him with the convoy from Civita Vecchia; he has also taken a Maltese ship of 60 guns; and he will work his guns with picked men from the army of Italy."

A letter from Alexandria, dated the 1st Floreal, is said to announce the arrival there of some Greeks and Frenchmen, who, by their dress, appear to be engineers, with a *firman* of the Grand Signior, in which orders are given to prepare and to furnish all the provisions necessary for a French fleet. This letter is also said to speak of a project which will "astonish the Universe."

BUONAPARTE is said to have written on his departure from Malta to the Viceroy of Sicily, informing him, that if he admits any English ships into the ports of that island, such admission will be deemed a declaration of war; by the King of Naples, against France.

In the "Army of England," as it is called, the following orders have been given:

"The — committed by the — English upon all points of the coast where they could succeed in the landing of troops, renders it necessary to adopt measures that may put an end to such horrors, of which there is no example to be found but in the devastations committed by — on the coasts of North America at the epoch of the revolution, and at this moment exercised in —"

It is particularly directed that all Generals and officers in the Army of England, employed on the coasts, do give no quarter to the English who shall be surprised in attempting such barbarous, and to consider them as robbers and thieves, whom it is absolutely necessary to get rid of in repelling their attempts."

General KOSCIUSKO, who was supposed to have died some time ago, is said to have arrived lately at Bayonne.

The French found 4500 Turks in Malta. They write from Brest, that the English had landed two or three hundred men at Conquet.

Some of the papers state, that after the taking of Malta, BUONAPARTE sailed immediately for Alexandria.

SELTZ, 11 MESSIDOR (JUNE 29).—Count CENZEL arrived on the 25th. The conferences began on the same day and have continued ever since. On the 25th the disputes were so loud, that the *Gazette de bonheur*, in order that he might not hear what was said, was obliged to be removed from his usual post.

It is said the conference of yesterday was decisive, and that the two Plenipotentiaries have, at present, agreed on the principal articles of the negotiation. Two couriers were immediately dispatched—one to Paris and one to Vienna. On their return we are informed, the conferences will be concluded.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON—July 11, Seven o'clock P. M.

I have just seen Paris Papers, which have arrived a town only two hours ago. They come down at the 9th instant. As every piece of intelligence regarding BUONAPARTE and his expedition is considered important, I transmit the following, taken from *Le Précurseur*.

## NEWS FROM EGYPT.

Extract of a Letter from Alexandria, 10th April. There are just arrived from Constantinople, some Greeks, accompanied by some Frenchmen, with the uniforms of the Engineers. They have orders from the GRAND SIGNIOR to be furnished with every thing necessary for the wants of their Squadron and some more troops expected to arrive here.

These troops, after having remained some time at rest, are afterwards to bend their course to Aleppo, where some more Frenchmen have already prepared their reception, and formed magazines for the keeping up of an army, which they reckon about 60,000 men. A passport of the Grand Signior orders them to furnish the French in all things they demand. They announce that it is General BUONAPARTE who is to command the army, and that he is charged with an expedition which will astonish the universe.

The French have interpreters who receive the most exact instructions about Suez and the navigation of the Red Sea; they are informed also, if the English have any vessels in the Persian Gulf.

We may conclude by this letter, that General BUONAPARTE will divide his army into two corps, one will embark upon the Red Sea, and the other will go into Syria to embark upon the Euphrates, to the Persian Gulf from whence the united army will go by the Persian Sea, by the coast of Decan or Malabar.

The execution of this plan, does not offer perhaps so great obstacles as the imagination and distance present at the first glance; by means of the passport of the Grand Signior, the transportation by the Red Sea, and by the Euphrates, cannot meet with difficulties but upon account of the great number of ships and boats necessary.

It is only going by the Persian Gulf to the peninsula of India that the way appears dangerous, particularly if the English Squadron at the Cape of Good Hope is warned of it in time to put themselves in readiness to pursue the convoy, for it does not appear that the French have in these seas any other forces than a Squadron of frigates; but it is necessary to observe, that BUONAPARTE may arrive towards the beginning of October at the Persian Gulf, and that the English Admiral at the Cape cannot know till several months after the arrival of the French at Alexandria.

[The departure of the post prevents me from transmitting more.]

## IRELAND.

DUBLIN, July 10.

Monday evening, a party of Captain BERRISFORD Loyal Dublin cavalry and infantry, about four miles from town, near Rathfarnham, observed several armed men in a field at some distance. The party, consisting of a non-commissioned officer and four privates, immediately approached them in order to discover the description of the persons assembled, and were received with a discharge of musquetry, which happily did no mischief except wounding one horse; the fire was instantly returned by the cavalry, who killed two of the assailants on the spot, and took ten prisoners, (together with a quantity of ammunition) five of whom were immediately executed with their arms in their hands, and the other five brought to town, decorated with green flags and cockades.—They are now confined in the guard-house at Marlborough Green.

On Sunday morning the Cork mail was stopped at Kill, by a body of rebels, well armed and mounted, who deprived the guard of his arms. The Galway coach was stopped at Cloncurry the same morning, and yesterday morning at Mayneeth, by a large party equal



ly well mounted and appointed, who effected a like plunder.—In consequence of these interruptions, the coaches will not set off in future from the post-office by night, but at the earliest hour in the morning.

Last Sunday, his Excellency Marquis CORNWALLIS went to St Thomas's Church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. WALTER B. KIRWAN, for the widows and children of soldiers and yeoman killed in the present rebellion.—His text was from Isaiah, ch. xl. v. 1 and part 2. The collection amounted to 1122l.

From persons who have arrived from the neighbourhood of Ennisclorthy, we hear, that at Carrigra, within six miles of Vinegar Hill, a body of rebels was posted, and that General DUNDAS was marching against them, with a sufficient force to subdue them, should they attempt an engagement. They are supposed to be the scattered remains of those who fled from the county of Wexford, and were driven back by Sir C. ASHILL. It is imagined, however, they have assembled there for the purpose of surrendering on the terms of the humane proclamation of amnesty issued by Government.—*Hib. Jour.*



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